VIORIS

ant Gill, but, as the Hydrographic Office is of greater importance in time of war than in times of greater importance in time of war than in the of peace, the station will not long be vacant. Lieu-lehant Gill was to have reported on the Maine before she sailed from Key West to Havana Harbor, to relieve Lieutenant Blandin, who was the officer of the watch on the night of the disaster. Two other officers of the big monitor, the chief engineer and his assistant, arrived to-day and were formally received by the commandant. These are Chief Engineer William Parks, who has lately been inspector at the Columbian Iron Works, in Baltimore, and Passed Assistant Engineer Mat-thews, late of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. After submitting their orders to Captain Casey, they ex-amined the Miantonomoh, and were well pleased

with her condition. Three drafts of seamen were received at the Navy Yard to-day, aggregating thirty men. Nine of these came from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and were assigned to service on the Columbia. Twelve from Boston and nine from Norfolk were quartered on the Richmond to await service on board the Mianto-

nomoh.

The commanding officers of the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis have not yet been announced, but it is said unofficially at the yard that Captain Sands, formerly of the Columbia, will be in command of the Minneapolis, and Captain J. J. Read, of Mount Holly, N. J., now on the reserve list, will have charge of the Columbia.

The announcement from Washington that Captain Mortimer Johnson has been assigned to the Miantonomoh as commanding officer was received with much favor on board that vessel. The choice is a popular one among the men who will make up her crew.

with much rayer on board that is a popular one among the men who will make up her crew.

The work of scraping the cruiser Columbia will be begun to-morrow. An examination of her bottom was made to-day, and it was found that in some parts where the paint had been rubbed off she was slightly rusted. The two big turrets on the Miantonomoh were turned to-day for the first time in a year, and worked satisfactorily. The deck of the Katahdin, within the steel casing, is now being caulked. Her machinery is reported to be in first-class condition.

OPPOSITION PRESS ASSAILS SAGASTA. WITH THE CUBAN QUESTION FOR A TEXT, THET DENOUNCE THEIR GOVERNMENT.

Madrid, Feb. 17.-Fierce indignation characterizes the Spanish papers that are not supporters of the Government at its weakness in replying in gentle terms to the American demand for explanations about the Dupuy de Lôme letter. The "Imparcial"

"It is the height of weakness to suppose we are going to disarm the Yankees by means of patience. From them we shall gain nothing by it; on the other hand, we shall lose the esteem, the dignity and bravery of Spain obtained from the other nations. Paraphrasing the never-to-be-forgotten Spartan words of Mendez Nunez at Callao, 'Suffer it to say Spain loves honor more without Cuba than Cuba without honor. We have sacrificed our youth, we have sacrificed our millions. Must we also sacrifice our national honor? Not the Great Antilla, not a hundred Antilles, would be worth so It then proceeds to argue that all Spain's con-

cessions will be useless if the United States really seeks to break off friendly relations, adding: "If a pretext is sought it will be found; for in-

stance, a hostile demonstration against the Spanish warships visiting American ports, or a demand for a pension for the widow of the dentist Ruiz."

"In Europe," it continues, "every one has already perceived this. The universal conscience is with us, and it is really a shameful fact that the action of the United States rouses more indignation in foreign minds than in some Spanish. We believe we interpret better the spirit of the Spanish people, and we energetically protest against what has been done, in order that outside of Spain it may be known that her rulers do not reflect the feelings of the Spanish people in such acts as the explanations to McKinley, and also that this nation of brave men has not become a flock of lambs." "Correo Español," after recapitulating

the injuries it alleges Spain has suffered at the hands of the United States, remarks:

"The last affair-that of Dupuy-has given the measure of our decay and sufferings. Any other Government than that we endure-ancient mummies and she-men-when drawing up the note in yester day's Council in reply to the inadmissible, uncalled-for and ruffianly demands of the President of the Republic of the United States, would have accompanied it with Mr. Woodford's passports. For it is clear that neither concessions nor the humiliations of the Spanish Government change in the slightest degree the plan drawn up by the American Government and people. They want war, and war, will come."

can Government and people. They want wat, and war will come."

The "Pais" is not even so moderate, for it declares that war is already raging (esta va declarada), saying:

"The North Americans have not their soldiers, their ships, in Cuba, but among the insurgents they have what is better worth, they have their money turned into ammunition, guns, cannon and dynamite."

money turned into ammunition, guns, cannon and dynamite."
Why," it asks, "should an official declaration be made when war already exists, and exists under the most favorable terms for the United States? An official declaration might alarm the European Powers, who would not tolerate McKinley placing his hand on the Antilles. Instead of exposing their soldiers on their own soil they send them in the guise of insurgents to Cuba. To avoid a catastrophe to their warships they send men and munitions to the insurgents in merchant vessels. American politicians would indeed be most foolish if they abandoned, by a declaration of war, the favorable position they have taken up in Cuba against Spain."
"No," the paper continues, "we cannot hope for a declaration of war. Cautious or hold, humble or active, our Government need not fear that Washington will declare war. It is already declared. Already it has caused havoc in Spain and in the United States they laugh at the idea that they are capable of the folly of declaring war against us, a war already affame through them, a war fed by them, a war in which they run none of the risks and have all the advantages that would accrue from an open war between the two countries."

THE QUESTION OF JAPAN'S RIGHT TO SHARE IN AN INDEMNITY RAISED.

Washington, March 3.—The State Department has ascertained, at the request of the Japanese Le-O. Ishita, S. Chinji, M. Oye, U. Kitagatka, T. Nag amine and K. Suguki. There was a disposition in to this statement, but, so far as could be learned for the purpose of allowing the Legation to in-form friends and relatives of the dead men. Soon after the disaster the Navy Department sent to the Japanese Legation a list of the Japanese on the Maine. The peculiar character of Japanese names caused some confusion in identification, particularly as to the two who were saved. Some of the Japanese Consuls asked for more specific

particularly as to the two who were saved. Some of the Japanese Consuls asked for more specific information, and this led to the Legation's inquiry of the State Department and the preparation of the list made out to-day. There are a number of Japanese in the Navy, serving as stewards, etc. They go from ship to ship, and their relatives frequently lose track of them. It was said at the Legation that the purpose of the inquiry was to establish just who were on board the Maine, and to distinguish between the lost and saved.

In other quarters the question was raised as to the right of Japan to share in any indemnity which might be paid if the disaster proved to be of external origin. Officials differed in their view of this. It was said by some that the wearing of the United States uniform took away from a Japanese subject all his privileges as a citizen of Japan. It was also pointed out that the loss took place while these men were in the service of the United States. On the other hand, it was contended that Japan always had jealously guarded her citizens abroad, and that in this case she might take the same ground as the United States in seeking redress. It was recalled that Japan's relations to the Philippines are somewhat analogous to the relations of the United States to Cuba. While these lines of comment were set on foot by the inquiry of the Legation to the State Department, both gave assurances that at the present time the inquiry related only to identification.

Inquiries similar to that made by the Japanese Legation came to the Navy Department to-day from the German and Swedish lexutions, and it is expected that others will follow. Nearly every nationality was represented in the Maine's crew.

GENEROUS GIFT FROM PRESIDENT DOLE.

Washington, March 3 .- A substantial evidence of sympathy for the survivors of the Maine and the families of the victims reached the Navy Depart-ment to-day in the shape of a check for X00 from President Dole of Hawaii. The money was placed to the credit of the Maine relief fund.

SPANISH SECURITIES WEAKER.

Paris, March 3.-On the Bourse to-day Spanish fours were quoted at 193. They closed yesterday at 18 20-32.

Hood's Are carefully prepared from purely vegetable ingredients, and are mild yet certain in effect. They care all liver troubles, billousness, headache, indigestion. 25c.

MAINE COURT STILL SILENT.

IT HAS NOT INDICATED THAT THE EX-PLOSION WAS EXTERNAL.

SECRETARY LONG AGAIN DENIES A RUMOR-PLANS FOR SENDING SUPPLIES TO CUBA -LOOKING INTO THE COUNTRY'S

Washington, March 3.-Secretary Long said at the close of his day at the Navy Department that no word had been received from the Maine Court of Inquiry and that no orders had been or would be given as to its movements from Key West, as the Court had full power to shape its own movements.

He authorized an absolute and positive denial of a rumor that a partial or preliminary report had been received indicating or declaring that the loss of the Maine was due to an external explosion. He said that no report of any kind had been received, and that the public had all the information in possession of the Administration.

The original orders to the Court were issued by Admiral Sicard, as commander of the fleet to which the Maine belonged, and it has the technical status of an admiral's court, reporting directly to him both as to its movements and as to its final report on the cause of the disaster. The understanding here is that the Court has not finished its work, but will return to Havana to take testimony which has been delayed by the difficulties in the way of the divers. That Admiral Sicard expects this move back to Ha- | city vana was shown by a dispatch from him a few days ago suggesting that arrangements be made for a vessel to take the Court back. As the lighthouse tender Mangrove had been doing this service, the Treasury Department was asked to assign the Mangrove for the return of the Court to Havana, and this was done. With these arrangements concluded, it is said at the Navy Department that the Court will proceed without consulting officials here.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SENDING RELIEF. Arrangements are being made for the trip of the cruiser Montgomery and the gunboat Nashville to Cuban ports with relief supplies. The Navy Department was advised to-day that the Mallory Line steamer leaving New-York next Saturday would carry free of charge seventyfive tons of supplies to be transferred to the Montgomery and the Nashville at Key West. The Mallory steamer is expected to take about four days in the run down the coast, so that the transfer to the warships and their start to Cuba cannot be made before next Thursday. The two warships are poorly adapted for carrying supplies, having scant quarters for their own cordage, provisions, canvas and equipment. It is only because they can make the run in daylight that any attempt is made to carry the seventy-five tons of supplies. These will be stored on the spar deck, and with good weather the daylight run will not subject them to any

The relief measures are proving unexpectedly successful, the supplies running into the carloads and hundreds of tons. The State Department has had notice from the Cuban Relief Committee at New-York that there were shipped on March 1 from New-York to Santiago 100,000 pounds of relief supplies; on the 2d to Havana 75,000 pounds; to-day, to Mantanzas 100,000 pounds, and to Sagua La Grande 100,000 pounds. In these shipments are 500,000 grains of quinine consigned to each of the ports except Ha-

DONATIONS IN GREAT QUANTITIES.

Chairman Barton, of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, has advised the State Department that donations are coming forward in great abundance, not only in money, but more particularly in the form of provisions from all directions. The Oregon committee promises ten carloads, and possibly twenty, and Omaha, Minneapolis and other Western committees are offering shipments by the carload.

The Maine Relief Fund, under Mrs. Long's management, to-day reached a total of \$3,133. The only telegram relating to the Maine disaster that came to the Navy Department during the day was the following from Commander Forsythe at Key West:

Hache arrived. Brought one body unidentified and Paul Leoftus, private marine; Jeremiah Shea coal passer; John Heffner, ordinary seaman Thomas J. Waters, ordinary seaman, wounded from Tortugas. The wounded will be sent to the Army Hospital. The funeral of the body has started for the cemetery.

TO TEST THE OLD MONITORS.

In the course of the inquiry into the naval resources of the United States an order has been issued to make a test of the machinery of the old monitors at the League Island Navy Yard. in an emergency. There are eight of these monowns several others now loaned to the Naval Militia organizations of some of the States. Those at League Island are the Canonicus, the son, the Lehigh, the Montauk, and the Nahant They are all between 1,800 and 2,100 tons' displacement and draw little water, so that they commanding channel approaches. The intention is to turn over the old engines and work the

Secretary Long and Representative Bouteile. chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, held a conference to-day in reference to the regthey had gone over the question of docks, equipment, etc., as provided in the regular bill. Captain Crowninshield had been called in to discuss the matter of additional men and apprentices which had been recommended. In no sense, the Secretary said, had emergency questions arisen. There was no need of considering them now, as no doubt existed that Congress would act promptly should any emergency arise requiring supplies beyond those of the regular appropria-

supplies beyond those of the regular appropriation bill.

The coal mining companies throughout the country, especially those near the seaboard, have been prompt in their offers to the Navy Department to furnish coal in the event of trouble with Spain, and the Department has taken steps to ascertain the probable supply and its location available in the case of an emergency demand. This branch of the naval supply comes under the Bureau of Equipment, and, aside from the sieps above noted, the officials will not admit that anything unusual has been done. Captain Bradford, the chief of the Bureau, did say, however, to-day that no extraordinary contracts for coal had been entered into as a result of the excitement over the Maine disaster, nor had any greater amount been purchased than was usual for the Navy on a peace footing.

KEARSARGE AND THE KENTUCKY. Washington, March 2.—It is said at the Navy Department that no request has been made of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company to master the launching of the battle-ships Kearsarge and Kender of the Ship of the march. delay of ten days in order that the dredging contractor at the Norfolk Navy Yard might employ his lie. The contractor will begin this work on March 14 and must finish it by the 24th. It is said at 14 and must finish it by the 24th. It is said at the Department that no useful purpose would be served by hastening the launching of the battle-ships, as a large part of the work of fitting out a ship can be more rapidly performed while she is on the ways than when she is affoat.

These two battle-ships, the largest ever built for the United States Navy, are to be completed and turned over to the Government within ten months if finished under the terms of contract. On February 1 the monthly statement issued by the Bureau of Construction showed them to be 15 per cent fin-

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GENERAL MERRITT RETURNS. HE SAYS HIS TRIP SOUTH WAS WITHOUT SIGNIFI-

CANCE-SHIPMENT OF PROJECTILES

After an absence of ten days Major-General Wesley Merritt returned yesterday to the head-quarters of the Department of the East, United States Army, on Governor's Island. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Lewis Strother, of his personal staff. General Merritt left New-Orleans Wednesday, and came directly through to this without stopping in Washington. He arrived

at Governor's Island at 1:30 p. m. To a reporter of The Tribune, who met him upon his return, he said: "I have come back safe and sound, after an agreeable trip. I visited Fort Me Pherson, at Atlanta; Fort Barrancas, at Pensacola, and Fort Jackson, at New-Orleans. I also took a look at the Mississipp! River, but did not go down to Fort St. Philip, where they are mounting some guns, as it is not garrisoned. Of course, men will be put there when the guns are ready for use and are turned over to us.

"I found everything in first-class condition. It my first visit to the places I have just seen, as I am serving my first year in command of this department, although I have had charge of two other departments. I expect to make another trip in a few days to the posts on the Florida coast, as I did not get to Key West on this trip. March is

In did not get to key West on this trip. March is a good month to get away from the windy North and to go to Florida. I shall probably make a later trip to Fort Monroe. Washington Barracks, and the posts in Ohio. Next summer I shall go to the Lake posts. All the defences in the department must be inspected yearly before September."

General Merritt denied that there was any significance in his visit to the South, and he said he was glad to find that public sentiment had calmed down greatly since he went away.

At the Army Office, on Governor's Island, in charge of Colonel Merritt Barber, it was stated yesterday that nothing unusual was going on the any part of the Department. At the arsenal the shipments of projectiles continued. Especial activity is expected there when the new projectiles ordered by the Government at a cost of \$1,000,000, for the new guns mounted for coast defence, are ready for delivery. They will be for the mortars, and the rifled cannon mounted on disappearing carriages.

NONE SO POOR OUTSIDE ARMENIA. W. W. HOWARD'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE RECON-CENTRADOS-MORE VIEWS OF THE MAINE DISASTER.

W. W. Howard, a writer who has travelled extensively in many parts of the world, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamer Vigilancia, from Mr. Howard has been in South America, and on his way home he spent a month in Cuba investigating the condition of the people. In speaking of what he had seen in his four weeks' visit, he said of those confined to the cities, or recon-centrados: "The necessity for relief is so urgent that a person must be blind and deaf not to notice it. I have not seen such impoverished conditions outside of Armenia. It was pitiful to see so many hundreds of women and children actually starv-

A much more cheerful picture was drawn by Mr. Howard of the insurgent army. In contrast to the Spanish Army, which he described as composed of sickly looking boys, he said that the patriots were a well-armed, well-mounted and well-dressed "The insurgents were a fat and saucy lot," said he "I saw many bands of them, and every man was in first-class physical shape. Their eyes were bright, and they had every appearance of wishing for nothing better than a fight with the Spaniards. I talked with many of their officers,

In one inland town where Mr. Howard stopped he' alked with a Cuban woman, who told him that two of her sons had been killed in the Cuban Army and one of her daughters had died of starvation.
"I have three other children left," she added, "and I am willing to lose them for the sake of the freedom of Cuba." Mr. Howard went on to say that he found such patriotism throughout the island.

that he found such patriotism throughout the island.

In speaking of the Maine disaster, Mr. Howard said: "I was on the wharf at Havana when the Maine was blown up, and saw and heard everything that it was possible for a person to see and hear from the shore. There were two explosions—a dull one, followed by the loudest I ever heard. It shook the ground and nearly stunned me. During my visit at Havana I was at a hotel where a number of Spanish officers were staying, and I must say that they treated me kindly. They, of course, said that the explosion was due to carelessness or spontaneous combustion, but admitted that it might have been the work of a fanatic. They had little fear of war. They said that if it were proved that a mine or a torpedo did it. Spain would disavow the act and promise to pay an indemnity.

"It is the positive opinion of every American in Havana that the Maine was wrecked from outside by design, but that the Spanish Government had nothing to do with it. And the American residents seem to be firm in the belief that no serious trouble will come out of it."

PATRIOTIC ORANGEMEN.

Boston, March 3.—James Ray, supreme grand master of the Loyal Orange Institution of the McKinley the following letter:

McKinley the following letter:

The Hon. William McKinley. President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I beg to offer the services of 200,000 Orangemen in defence of our country's flag in this or any other hour of danger.

Every man capable of taking the field is ready and willing at your call.

Our membership consists only of citizens who are obligated to maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States. Yours to command,

JAMES T. RAY,

Supreme Grand Master.

ESTIMATES FOR YARDS AND DOCKS. Washington, March 3.—Rear-Admiral Matthews, in Navy Department, appeared before the House Com mittee on Naval Affairs to-day and explained the estimates of appropriations which have been sub-mitted for that branch of the service, aggregating \$450,135. He went over all the items of the bill, and pointed out the reasons for the amounts asked and the necessity for the increase called for.

NEW RIFLES FOR NAVAL MILITIA. Springfield, Ill., March 3.-Adjutant-General Room to-day received from the Mare Island Navy Yard five hundred new Lee rifles. These rifles are furnished by the United States Government in exchange for a similar number of obsolete Springfield rifles. The new guns will be distributed among the various divisions of the Illinois Navai Militia.

ORDERS TO FIT OUT GUNBOATS. Portsmouth, N. H., March 3 .- Orders have been received at the Navy Yard to make the outfit for the Lancaster with the greatest possible dispatch, it is expected that the Machlas and the Easex will be made ready for service at the Portsmouth yard at

TO WORK DOUBLE TIME ON PROJECTILES. Reading, Penn., March 1-Beginning next Monday, the Carpenter Steel Works will go on double time working on projectiles for the Government and employing 350 instead of 225 hands.

LECTURE ON THE CUBAN SITUATION

Adolphe Cohn, professor of the Romance languages at Columbia University, yesterday after-noon delivered a lecture before his class in Schermerhorn Hall, in the course of which he spoke at length of the Cuban situation. Professor Cohn said that the majority of the Cubans did not want independence. In proof of this, he said that if they did wish to be free from Spain there would be riots in all the large cities of Cuba Instead of the peace and serenity that prevail there at present.

Louis Loiseaux, an instructor in Columbia, will next Thursday take the opposite side of the question before the same class.

Washington, March 3.-The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day passed favorably on amendment to the Sundry Civil bill providing an appropriation of \$2,000 for the purchase of Point Lookout, with a view to incorporating it in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park. THE LOUD BILL KILLED.

A SURPRISE AND PAINFUL DISAPPOINTMENT TO ITS ADVOCATES WHY THE MEAS-

TABLED IN THE HOUSE BY A VOTE OF

URE PAILED. Washington, March 3.-The House of Representatives to-day buried the Loud bill under an adverse majority of 42, the vote standing 162 to 119 on the motion of Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, to lay the bill on the table. It was not a party vote, but all the Democrats except fifteen were recorded in favor of the motion, as also were about fifty Republicans, among the latter being Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee and Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, formerly chair-man of the Postoffice Committee.

The result was a disagreeable surprise as well as a painful disappointment to the framers and advocates of the measure, and yet strong indica-tions were visible at least two hours before the vote was taken that it would probably be defeated Two difficulties appeared to be in the way, and to be constantly growing greater. One was the apparent inability of many members to ascertain to their own satisfaction the actual scope and effect of the measure if enacted, and the other was the evident purpose of the Postoffice Committee to defeat if practicable every amendment offered, except those the committee itself had proposed. Many members who were in entire symeathy with the ostensible objects and general intent of the measure were strongly opposed to certain features of it, which they regarded as too drastic and illiberal as well as wholly unnecessary, and yet those were the features which Chairman Loud and his colleagues of the committee seemed to be most anxious and determined to preserve. After the House adjourned several members who had voted to table the bill said in conversation that they were ready and anxious to support a moderate measure which would eradicate the abuses which have grown and thrived under existing laws and regulations, but that they could not persuade themselves to support the bill reported from the

The amendment reported by the committee in regard to the sending of sample copies of newspapers. etc. at pound rates gained a few votes for the bill, but probably cost a greater number. It was offered in the hope of disarming the opposition of members in whose districts considerable numbers of weekly newspapers are published, each having a regular circulation of only a few hundred copies, but it did not produce the result hoped for.

Postoffice Committee.

The debate on amendments which preceded the vote was at times lively, but much of it was ir-

John Elderkin, who has been here for the last few days, representing the New-York publishers opposed to the passage of the Loud Postal bill, was opposed to the passage of the Loud Postal bill, was seen this evening by a representative of the Tribune. In reply to an inquiry in regard to the reason for the defeat of the bill. Mr. Elderkin said:

"A variety of causes contributed to the defeat of Mr. Loud's bill. In the first place, its defeat was a foregone conclusion when the House of Representatives set apart three days for its discussion. So many objectionable features were disclosed, and so much well-founded objection to the bill was offered in the course of the debate that many members changed sides and voted against it. Again, the clauses of the bill affecting the country press arrayed a powerful body of Representatives against it. Finally, it was fully apparent after the debate that the object of the bill was to restrict the advertising privileges of the press of the country, and to place the business of publishing on a narrower basis. This was fully realized by the members who heard the admirable speeches of John J. Lentz of Ohlo, vesterday and Henry H. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, to-day. There is no doubt of the entire sincerity of Mr. Loud, but his management on the floor was not calculated to win support. The Southerr members voted almost solidly against the bill, as did the Republican Representatives of some of the Western States."

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE PROPOSED.

BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE BY MR. KETCHAM.

Washington, March 3 (Special).-Representative Ketcham introduced a bill to-day authorizing the construction of a bridge across the East River between Ward's Island and Long Island, at Hell Gate, and the approaches thereto, over Bronx Kill and Little Hell Gate. The New-York Connecting Railroad Company is authorized to construct these passage of railway trains with steam or electric passage of railway trains with steam or electric motive power, and also for foot passengers. Any hridge so built shall be a lawful structure, and known as a post route, the Government paying no higher rates for the transportation of mails, troops and munitions of war than over other post-route bridges. The bridge shall be on a line at right angles with the channel, and shall span the stream without any pier in the channel. Abutments shall be on the land side of the harbor or pier lines established by law. The bridge at Hell Gate across the East River shall not be less than 140 feet above mean high water at the middle of the channel, and those over Bronx Kill and Little Hell Gate not less than 80 and 100 feet respectively. Plans and maps giving information are to be sub-

Gate not less than 80 and 100 feet respectively. Plans and maps giving information are to be submitted before beginning construction to the Secretary of War, exhibiting the alignment of the railroad for one mile above and below the places to be crossed.

The Secretary is authorized and directed to see that the construction is in accordance with the plans and conforms to the prescribed conditions of this act, and that the bridge will not obstruct, impair or injuriously modify the navigation of the stream or river. He is to give notice to the company of his approval, after which it may proceed with the erection. A section provides that all railroad companies desiring the use of the bridge and approaches shall be entitled to have the use on conforming to the reasonable regulations and schedules of the company and paying the regular rates of transportation at the same time charged and collected for similar services from any others makconforming to the reasonable regulations and sched-ules of the company and paying the regular rates of transportation at the same time charged and collected for similar services from any others mak-ing use of the said bridges and approaches. The right of amendment is reserved to Congress.

PLANS FOR THE CONGRESS CAMPAIGN.

ST. LOUIS-THE EXECUTIVE COMMIT-

Washington, March 3.-The Executive Committee of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee was announced to-day as follows:

Senators REDFIELD PROCTOR, of Vermont: J. H. GALLINGER, of New-Hampshire, and JOHN L. WIL-SON, of Washington.
Representatives J. A. T. HULL, of Iowa; J. G. CAN-NON, of Blinois, D. H. MERUER, of Nebraska; J. T. MUCLEARY, of Minnesota: H. C. LOULDENSLAGER, of New-Jersey, and RICHMOND PEARSON, of North Caro-

Cleary will have charge of the literary department of the committee. This is an important post, as a large amount of Republican literature will be sent out in the campaign and circulated throughout the

coming campaign will be fought out on the lines of the platform adopted at St. Louis. That will be our only guide, save as new issues are created as contingencies arise and new policies are made in Congress. No committee has a right to make a platthat adopted in 1896."

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

TESTIMONY TENDING TO SHOW DISCRIMINATION IN CAR SERVICE RATES BROUGHT OUT AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

Cleveland, March 3.-At to-day's session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is investi-gating charges of discrimination against the Car Service Association, J. G. Simmons a grain dealer, was on the witness stand. He testified that he was was on the witness stand. He testined that he was forced to pay car service charges on all of his shipments and goods received. On many occasions the charges for holding cars overtime or for transfer and switching were greater than the regular freight rates. It was stated by the witness that he knew that large grain companies often escaped gishout any additional charge for switching or holding cars overtime.

DEMAS'S NOMINATION REJECTED. Washington, March 3.-The Senate Committee or Commerce to-day decided by a unanimous vote to report adversely the nomination of Henry Demas to be Navai Officer at New-Orleans. There were many charges against Demas reflecting upon his general character, but the one which seemed to influence the committee most was a charge that while a Strate Senator he had been in the employ of the Louisiana Lottery, in which capacity he was alleged to have received \$250 per month.

A SPECIAL APPEAL FOR THE POOR. A special and urgent appeal is made to the public by the New-York Association for improving the Condition of the Poor for money to enable it to tributors who have deferred sending their usual

tributors who have deterred sending their usual subscriptions are earnestly requested to renew their assistance. The need is pressing, as, while the cases of privation and sickness requiring prompt attention are most numerous, there has been a serious failing off in contributions. Checks should be made payable to Warner Van Norden, treasurer, No. 25 Nassau-st, and may be sent to him or to William H. Tolman, general agent No. 105 Bast Twenty-second-st.

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Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

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SKAGUAY UNDER MARTIAL LAW. REED & BARTON,

THE TROOPS ENFORCING ORDER-CORONA NOT YET RAISED.

Victoria, B. C., March 3.-The steamer Islander, which has just arrived here from Skaguay, brings the news that martial law has been declared there, and that the United States troops who went up on the Queen are enforcing

Passengers on the steamer also confirm the report that the Canadian flag has been raised at Summit Lake, and that the Canadians will establish a custom-house at Crater Lake.

The attempt to float the steamer Corona has so far been a failure. Captain Goodall, who has been conducting the wrecking operations, has gone with divers to make an examination of the Cottage City.

The death rate at Skaguay averages fifteen daily, one of the latest victims being the post-

It is said that the Dyea trail is strewn with dead mules.

Several days ago two Canadian mounted police came into Skaguay with two sleds in to over which were strapped two dead men. The attention of the mounted police at Tagish was attracted by the dismal howls of a dog. After a short search they found the bedies of two men. They had been frozen to death. It is said that they were returning Klondikers, and had in their possession \$160,000 in paper and gold dust. Their

MURDER OF POSTMASTER BAKER

MR. BARTLETT OBJECTS TO A RELIEF RESO LUTION-THE OUTRAGE DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

Washington, March 3 (Special).-Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, made himself conspicuous in the House of Representatives to-day in a manner which provoked much unfavorable comment among the members of that body, irrespective of party. Mr. White, of North Carolina, the only colored member of the House, asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the following preamble and resolution:

resolution:

Whereas, On or about February 21, one hundred or more armed men fired upon and killed the postmaster at Lake City, S. C., killing one of the family and wounding several others, and burning all they had; and.

Whereas, The said family is now suffering even for means for medical treatment and for other necessaries of life:

Resolved, by the Senate and House, That the sum of \$1,000 is hereby appropriated and made immediately available for the relief of the said family.

'Is there objection?" asked the Speaker, and almost before the words had been uttered Mr. Bart-

"Regular order." "Oh, no," exclaimed a dozen members, and sevhim and trying to persuade him to withdraw his

said the Speaker, and the House proceeded to other business. Several of the South Carolina Representatives were present, but none of them inter-posed an objection to the consideration of Mr.

The resolution providing for a Congressional in vestigation into the murder of the postmaster at Lake City, S. C., and the burning of his home was laid before the Senate to-day.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) sent to the clerk's desk to have read a communication from William Henry Ferris, of the Harvard Divinity School, giving the proceedings of a mass-meeting of colored citizens of Boston, held on February 28, to express abhorrence of the action of the South Carolina mob.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) charged Mr. Lodge with introducing politics into the discussion of the resolution and thought the communication ought not to be read by the clerk. The communication was read, however, and then Mr. Lodge said that there was no question of politics in the communication so far as he was aware. The act referred to met with the reprobation of men of all parties, and he would not in any way introduce politics into the question.

would not in any way introduce politics into the question.

Mr. Mclaurin (Dem., S. C.) said he had hoped the resolution would go to the committee without discussion. The State authorities were exceedingly active in their investigation of the crime and he was assured that every effort was being made to bring the perpetrators of the outrage to justice. He then had read a clipping from "The Coumbia (S. C.) State" to show that the people of South Carolina were not only not in sympathy with those who committed the crime, but keenly reprobated it.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) said that the crime was clearly brought within Federal jurisdiction by the fact that a Federal official had been murdered and Government property had been destroyed. He expressed the opinion that the Federal authorities ought to maintain a close watch on the proceedings.

ought to maintain a close water on the proceedings.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Postmaster-General Gary has directed that an inspector be sent to Ada. Ga., to investigate the circumstances of the assassination of Mr. Freeman, who was appointed postmaster, but was killed before he entered on the duties of his office.

Senator Mason to day introduced a resolution for the relief of the widow of the colored postmaster recently killed by a mob at Lake City, S. C. It is the same as that introduced in the House by Mr. White, except that the amount is made \$10,000.

SERIOUS TROUBLE FEARED. STEAMERS FROM SKAGUAY BRING NEWS OF THE

Alaska to-day. The Utopia, the Hueneme, the Del brought the latest news, having left Skaguay last Sunday. The most important news brought down was a confirmation of previous reports that a Canadian official has raised the British flag on what is regarded as American soil, and trouble at Skag say with longshoremen who objected to Indians unloading freight from steamers.

The presence of United States troops alone pre-

vented serious trouble. A compromise was made with the white men to perform the work at 50 cents an hour. It is feared that serious trouble will grow out of the Canadians' attempt to collect duty on the summit of the White Pass and Chilkoot Pass, and the Americans will resist the payment on what they consider American ground. Another complication will result from the various tramways which are being constructed to carry freight over the passes. Last summer the bound-ary line was at Lake Bennett, then at Lindermann, and now at the summit of the mountain which is only twelve miles from salt water.

Two days before the Queen left Skaguay the wind, which had blown from the north continuously wind, which had blown from the north continuously for seven weeks, shifted and began to blow from the southwest, causing a general thaw to set in. The change in the weather caused hundreds of people who had been detained by the severe colu to start over the irails from both Skaguay and Dyea, and when the steamer left a general exodus from both towns was taking place. Both trails are reported in excellent condition.

On the trip down the Queen passed the Cottage City a short distance south of Wrangel Narrows. The latter ship evidently had trouble, as her bow was smashed in and covered with canvas to keep out the water.

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Sales by Anction.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer, THIS DAY (FRIDAY)

and following days, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF ILA. M. TO IP M 2 P. M. TO 5. the stock of the well-known house of

D. B. BEDELL & CO., DEALERS IN Fine China, Cut Class,

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Preparatory to Reorganization of the THE STOCK CONSISTS OF Dinner Sets, Tollet Sets, Fish, Game

and Sonp Sets, American Cut Glass, Clocks, Vases, Lamps, Candelabras, Gold Decorated Glassware, Plates for Dinner, Fish, Game, Entree and See Corona, which went ashore on a reef of Lewis Island on the morning of January 23, will be raised to-day. New pumps were to be put to work this

to-day. New pumps were to be put to work this morning.

The ship Lucille, bearing the Government party, is slowly wending her way northward in tow of the tug Moloch. She was spoken by the Queen near Kennedy Island and reported all well on board.

SMALL REVOLUTION IN VES

AN OUTBREAK AGAINST PRESIDENT ANDRADE REPORTED AT VALENCIA

Washington, March 3.-The State Department has been informed that a small revolution broken out at Valencia, about two hundred miles from Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. It is avidently directed against President Andrade, who

The Navy Department was promptly informed of

the advices received by the State Department, which came from Minister Loomis at Caracas. However, there was no necessity for ordering a warship there, for, perhaps in anticipation of trouble at the inauguration of President Andrade, the Department has arranged the movements of the cruisers and gunboats in the Caribbean Sea so the cruisers and guilboats in the Caribbean Sea so
that the cruiser Brooklyn and the guilboat Annapolis reported arrival at La Guayfa, the scaport
of Caracas, as the news of the outbreak came. The
guilboats Willimington and Vicashurg are also cruisling within little over a day's steaming distance.
Valencia, where the outbreak occurred, is the
second city in Venezuela, it is about twenty miles
from Porto Cabello, its port.

ARTILLERY BILL AGAIN DELAYED.

NO TIME FOR ITS CONSIDERATION SET BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

creation of two additional regiments of artillers will not be taken up in the House to-morrow, as some of its friends had hoped. The Republican members of the Committee on Rules gave the matter some consideration after adjournment to-night, but no conclusion was reached and for the pres-ent at least the committee on Military Affairs will not secure time for its consideration. NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, March 3.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

following nominations to the Senate to-day:
OSGOOD C. HLANEY, to be Assistant Appraiser of
Merchandisc, District of Beston and Charlestown, Man.
EDWIN R. DURHAM, to be Marshal for the Western
District of Missour.

Massachusetts—THOMAS R. HILL, Amherst: WILLIAM S. GREENE PAIL RIVER GEORGE W. HALLET,
IAM S. ORREENE PAIL RIVER GEORGE W. HALLET,
IAM F. DARBY, North Adams,
Maine-LORENZO B. HILL, Tagus,
Maryland-JOHN W. ROBERTSON, Longoning,
ELIJAH S. ADKINS, Salisbury.
Connecticut—JAMES A. HOWARTH, New-Haven;
CHARLES K. HUNT, Winsted.

ALASKA HOMESTEAD BILL DEBATED.

Washington, March 3 .- During almost the entire session to-day the Senate had under discussion the Alaska Homestead and Ratiway Right of Way bill. One of the features of the debate was a speech de livered by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, in which he ridi culed the idea of homesteading any part of Alaska or constructing rallroads in that district. His motion to eliminate the homestead feature of the bill by striking out the first section was defeated. The Vice-President appointed Messrs. Hoar, Nelson and Lindsay conferrees on the Bankrupter bill.

Washington, March 3.-The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day made a favor-able report on the bill providing for the crection of a public building in Providence, R. I., at a cost not to exceed \$1,500,000.

Don't Neglect

Benson's Plaster